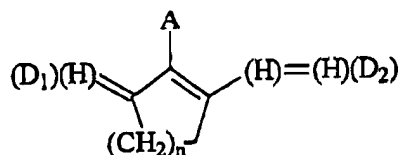


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development to afford a bare copper substrate. When used at significantly higher levels (e.g., 2.5% or more by weight) SQS is seen to initiate photopolymerization only at significantly higher intensities or power densities (megawatts/cm). As discussed elsewhere in the body of the specification, it is believed that the near IR photosensitizers of this invention work via a photochemical mechanism of energy transfer while SQS works less efficiently and only when present in higher levels via a photothermal mechanism of energy transfer.

TABLE 1

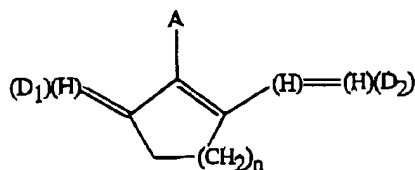
I

Please make changes on page 33, lines 12-14.

$R^1 - R^2 = H, C_1-C_6$ alkyl; Ar, which is phenyl or naphthyl which is unsubstituted or substituted with halogen atom, $O(C_1-C_6$ alkyl), (C_6-C_{10}) aryl, -Oaryl, or CF_3 ; (C_1-C_6) alkyl (C_6-C_{10}) aryl;

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. (Amended) A near infrared sensitive composition, comprising:
 - (a) a near infrared dye photochemical sensitizer that enables the composition to undergo either
 - (i) effective photopolymerization or
 - (ii) effective photoimaging upon exposure to near infrared radiation,
 the near infrared dye is a compound of formula I:



I

wherein substituent A is chosen from